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It our triends who tapor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Trustee.

A wave of infidelity to the obligations of a trust is sweeping over the United States. Not the "trusts" which are the not the fidei commissum which is the essence of the tie between guardian property, between the executor of a will in a public office, but that other kind shareowner therein.

The big wave extends west and east, does New York. Railways, banks and insurance companies are under its baleful influence.

seem to set up a different standard when serving as a director or an agent of a corporation. They go on as if their best therein acquire interests adverse to their | rates on live stock are excessive. cestui qui trustent who are the shareowners or policyholders or depositors, and as if the general courts of justice will permit them to set up a standard of duty and honor not the same in conducting corporation business as in the business regulated by Surrogates and probate

There may be rude awakening!

The Public and the Beef Business.

Commissioner GABFIELD'S report on the beef industry is not likely to appear among the volumes which young ladies will take to the seashore for perusal during vacation days. It makes, on the whole, rather dry and tedious reading. A fairly careful review of it leaves the reviewer with an impression that the Beef Trust, although a long way from being an eleemosynary institution, is not the utterly iniquitous affair that it seemed to be before the Bureau of Corporations got after it. The official report of the beef business, being official, is presumably accurate and entirely reliable.

After wading through the 300 pages of statement and figures submitted by Mr. GARFIELD, the student of the question may turn to the series of articles now appearing in Everybody's Magazine. the 1895 cost of transportation, fattening, In them Mr. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL slaughtering and dressing, the wholeapproaches the Beef Trust from a differ- | sale price of dressed beef, and the cost ent point of view. In a forceful presentation of statements, backed by fig- year. All these are matters of record. ures, he submits that the Beef Trust is guilty of offenses as heinous as those and voluminous reports. It wants to Standard Oil "System." He finds the trail of the Beef Trust strewn with rulned communities, bank failures and suicides. He finds the cattle feeders of Iowa the losers of \$12,500,000 in a single year, and South Dakota the loser of \$10 -000,000. He finds forty lows banks with closed doors, and at least seven bank officers dead by their own act.

This difference of opinion regarding the commercial morals of the Beef Trust springs from the difference in the point of view. Mr. GARFIELD's special attention was evidently given to the question of the possible robbery of the consuming public. Mr. Russell approaches the question from the point of view of the interests of those who supply the cattle converted into beef by the slaughter houses and packers. Mr. GARFIELD does not find that the Beef Trust is making any exorbitant or unreasonable profit on its beef. Mr. RUSSELL finds that its methods threaten the ruin of cattle raisers and feeders, and that many have already been ruined. This is a matter of great public concern, inasmuch as it threatens a most serious diminution of the supply. If Mr. Russell's statements are correct, and his arguments logical, the greatest danger which threatens consumers is the reduction of the herds of the West. If there is only loss in cattle raising, no cattle will be raised.

So many and such varying factors enter into the whole question of beef supply and beef prices that it is not difficult to reach almost any conclusion and to prove by figures almost anything which an investigator may desire to prove. It is therefore possible to accept as truth the findings of both of these gentlemen. That the profits made by the Beef Trust on its sales of beef, as such, are fairly reasonable, may be accepted as a fact. The losses sustained by cattle raisers, as shown by Mr. RUSSELL, may also be accepted as proved by his figures. Assuming that his state- sidering the application of the fund ments are not entirely without founda- which it is customary for graduating tion, the beef question appears to be not so much a question of the present cost as it is whether there will not be a decadence of the cattle industry by which a greatly lessened supply would result in a marked enhancement of retailing

every indication of the entire good faith basis: One-third for scholarship, oneof the writer. They also point clearly third for "qualities of character, poputo a careful study of the matter from his larity and all around ability for leadpoint of view. Some of his allegations regarding the private car lines, railway as demonstrated in the "scholar's" prerates and icing charges appear quite paratory school career. unanswerable. Yet one of his major propositions, that of ruin to the cattle raising, as a result of a packers' monop- wording of the committee's recom-

assertion, but the inference is unavoidable that, if Beef Trust methods ruin cattle raisers and cattle feeders at the rate shown by his last article, it can only be a question of a short time when the losses incurred in the enterprise will drive of American colleges to represent the everybody out of it.

From his own tables it appears that the average price of good grades of beef cattle for 1904 is not much below the normal. In 1902 these prices were abnormally high, and in 1903 they were a native college it is pernicious, with abnormally low. Native cattle weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds represent the stock from which the general market supply of dressed beef is obtained. The for promising athletic material is alaverage prices per hundredweight for ready prosecuted with quite sufficient these are given as follows:

.. \$5.50 | 1902 ... 1890. . 5.30 1903 1900: . 5.45 1904 .. From this it would appear that, if the

prices of 1904 are so utterly disastrous, those of 1899, 1900 and 1901 were little less so. Yet no such bitter complaint was bogies of Populists, Bryan Democrats then heard as that which is now being and too many Roosevelt Republicans, made. On the contrary, the earlier years were regarded as a boom time in the Middle West, which is the center of and ward, between an administrator of the cattle industry. Moreover, the availthe estate of a deceased person and the able census returns do not indicate any serious reduction in the total number of and the beneficiaries thereof, nor a trust | cattle. In this connection, reference may be made to Mr. GARFIELD's report, showwhich grows out of the relations that | ing the number of cattle received at ought to exist between a director of a twenty-four leading centers as 9,114,308 corporation, an officer thereof, and a in 1899 and 11,698,265 in 1903, which was the year of lowest prices.

A review of the whole question leads. south and north. Wisconsin feels it as therefore, to but one conclusion. That is, that many interests are involved, and that the real truth of the matter is not to be reached by approach from a single Men who recognize and obey the high- and special direction. The report of the est demands of honorable conduct in Bureau of Corporations declares that the the discharge of the duties of a trustee | trust is not robbing the public in the matunder a will, or the guardian of an infant, ter of prices. The danger of reducing the available supply by making cattle raising an unprofitable enterprise is certainly open to investigation and definite conduct were not required of them in determination. So are the assertions corporation matters, as if they could made by the cattle raisers that railway

A great hue and cry has been made over the matter, and the Federal Government is spending thousands of dollars in investigations. The report recently submitted does not quite get at that which the consuming public most wants to know. The profits made by the Beef Trust are an incident only. The public wishes to know why the price of beef has been increased with no clearly shown reason therefor. The public has assumed that the Beef Trust was the responsible cause of the advance. The Bureau of Corporations, by statements of figures and by assertions which must be accepted as facts, shows that it is not. Yet between the complaining cattle raisers and the complaining beef consumer there is a leak which should

not be difficult of location. In view of this, it would seem in order to institute an investigation by which the public could be shown, in concise and comprehensive tables, the progress of beef and its prices, from range to block, for a period of several years. Briefly, thus: A steer of certain grade was worth such a price on the range in 1895, and such a price in 1904. Comparative tables might be submitted showing of the same items for each subsequent

The public is not interested in tedious charged by Mr. THOMAS LAWSON to the know why its steaks and its roasts cost more than they did a short time ago.

Mirth at Albany.

Speaker NIXON, who feels the weight of dignity that rests upon his shoulders as manager in chief of the Assembly's deliberations, has great difficulty in restraining the playful dispositions of his fellow members.

Wednesday most of the lawmakers attended a baseball game. Thursday, as the session was ending, they indulged in the highly original and

humorous diversion of bombarding each other with paper wads. Innocent recreation of early childhood, it lightened the too gloomy routine of lawmaking and served to relieve the tension of highstrung minds wearied by the complexities of State government.

Friday the solemn duty of opening the session with prayer fell to the Rev. C. H. McDonald, a negro. Himself a man of serious mind, he provoked the laughter of his fun loving auditors by petitioning the Deity to bring the Legislature safe through life "to that General Assembly where JESUS CHRIST will be the Speaker, and business will be transacted without graft or the dictation of the lobby."

Rather rhetorical and not in good taste, perhaps, but only the keen wits of the Assembly would find it sufficiently amusing to justify the "roars of laughter" with which the well meant utterance was greeted. Speaker NIXON "had difficulty in getting the members to subdue their merriment." To smother or hide the most difficult tasks set for the legislator of truly humorous impulses.

Subsidized College Athletes

From Cornell University comes a proposition for "athletic scholarships. The "memorial committee" of the class which will graduate next June, in conclasses to devote to some object of college interest as a class memorial, recommends that the class of 1905 endow a fund for the maintenance of athletic scholarships. The suggestion of the committee is that the scholarships shall be of the annual value of \$100, to be Mr. Russell's interesting articles offer awarded on this unique and startling ership," and one-third for athletic ability

The undergraduate organ of the university, the Cornell Daily Sun, draws industry through loss of profit in cattle | the obvious parallel, suggested by the oly, does not seem to be fully supported. mendation, between it and the principles It is true that Mr. RUSSELL makes no such | governing the selection of the Rhodes

scholars at Oxford. The editorial very properly points out the essential distinction that the two systems, while similar in method, are wholly dissimilar in object. In selecting the best product country at Oxford, the consideration of physical qualifications, as attested by actual performance on the athletic field is entirely justifiable; in its application to the normal undergraduate society of no redeeming feature, and cannot be too severely condemned.

The canvassing of preparatory schools energy and thoroughness by the colleges, and the inducements offered to athletes to persuade them to enter certain colleges have gone quite as far as they should. We hear of instances where this extreme zeal has passed the boundary and entered the territory of downright dishonesty. If Cornell has thus far avoided the pollution of such methods, she should be proud of the record, and find abundant consolation for the consequent lack of "material" in the consciousness that she has had

no part in the prostitution of sport. The timid, tentative condemnation of the proposed scheme as being "a poor disguise for directly offering athletes financial inducements" to enter the university should have been made sweeping and emphatic. This is not a subtle delicate question of athletic metaphysics, but a straight out, up and down matter of right and wrong.

Prairie Wolf and Fence. We have not been in thorough sympathy and charity with the Department of Agriculture since it intermitted its long and fascinating series of studies on the Pocket Gopher. Now we forgive and bless again those Federal speeders of the plow. The Prairie Wolf comes to make good the void, to console for the loss of the Prairie Dog.

The Biological Survey has been surveying the Coyote and views him with undisguised alarm. We wish that a recent treatise on "Coyotes in Their Economical Relations" could be placed in the hands of every economist. Indeed, it should find an honored place in every American home. As the learned author says, "the coyote problem is a serious one." Were it not, it would not occupy the laborious hours of the Department of Agriculture. Coyotes are increasing. Consequently serious problems are increasing; but time, research and the ripe thought of our best economists will yet get this barking dog where his hair is short.

Why are coyotes fend of mutton chops? We find no sufficient answer to this important question in the work before us. May not the incorrigible passion of the coycte for returning to his muttons be due not so much to any acute physiological perception of the flavor as to blind and devilish opposition to protection and protected industries? At the proper time we hope to demonstrate this proposition by convincing economic, moral, physiological and esthetic reasons.

Why is barbed wire fence incapable of bridling in a struggling coyote? The fact is clear, but what is the explanation? The biological economists do not face the problem fairly. We suggest that a barbed wire fence, being the subject and product of a trust, is regarded by the covotes as tainted. Their objection is moral, not physical. If this working hypothesis works, the "further experiments with wire fences" which the biologists propose will be a waste of thought.

These men of science seem to hold that the coyote is of a neurasthenic, hysterical temperament, and eludes the barbed wire in uncontrollable excitement. We cannot attribute such a pathological condition to an animal living a simple, out-of-door, athletic life, and diversifying his chop with chicken. Both the diet and the habits of the coyote indicate health and poise.

Can a hungry coyote break into a close from which a neurotic coyote can break out? The biological surveyors, with the caution of science, declare that the experiments have been insufficient to decide. Asserting as we do the intelligence and complete coordination of the coyote, we must insist that "excitement" is not a factor in the problem. Besides, if the covote is hungry, why doesn't a benevolent Government feed him?

To the sociologist, the biological experiments in this volume as to the saltatory instincts, capacities and powers of coyotes, and the height and shape of anti-coyote fences, are a mine of honest satisfaction.

Education of a Rate Regulator.

The Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND. Representative in Congress of the Second Michigan district and joint parent of the Esch-Townsend bill, has just "made a scathing arraignment of American railroads" before a meeting of the Michigan manufacturers in Detroit. According to the reports he not only scathed his appreciation of a rare jest is one of but he "flayed." Indignation made the speech. It seems that at some point in his long life-he will be 49 in Augusthe "undertook the study of interstate commerce." He "investigated railroad taxes and learned much as to the net income of railroads, for the purpose of determining values." In short, he is a railroad expert; and he is still pursuing his studies:

" I expect before I leave Congress to help frame a law prohibiting railroad managers from ewning

great public necessities such as coal mines." Unfortunately, Mr. Townsend did not disclose his views as to the proper ownership of these great public necessities. Should they pass into private hands, or should they be owned by the Government as the late Senator HILL proposed?

Mr. Townsend "has not yet reached the point where he favors Government ownership of railroads," but his education is going on.

The revolt in Shawnee county, Kan.; might be queer in any other State. In Kansas whatever is queer is natural, pormal, expected. Certain Shawnee county parents have taken their children out of the public schools because the study of Kansas history is required in those schools.

What can be the objections to a study so thrilling and filling? We have not heard Probably the parents hold that Kansas history is too full of crowded hours, too rich in blood, war and miscellaneous excitements, too intoxicating. Besides, when Kansas makes so much hot history every week, what's the use of loading the mind with past events?

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS has decided that he cannot approve the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the law limiting the working day of New York bakers to ten hours is unconsti-This is a little hard on the Supreme Court. In some lines of industry a shorter work-

ing day has been established by strikes, the method which Mr. Gompers advocates as the alternative in this case. He is quoted as saying at the recent Civic Federation dinner that if he were a baker he would "strike, and strike hard." If the bakers take his advice and the price of bread is advanced a cent or two a loaf as a result of increased cost of baking it, the working people of New York will perhaps rise up and call him-blessed.

We print with pleasure a letter from Mr. CASPAR WHITNEY concerning the fitness of Minister Bowen for continued diplomatic service at Caracas, near the Government of the Hon. CIPRIANO CASTRO. It would appear that Mr. WHITNEY has no doubt of Mr. Bowen's peculiar adaptation to the duties of that particular post at this particular time. The somewhat excited if not defiant tone of the communication should not prevent the attentive consideration of WHITNEY'S opinion by the Department of State, to which quarter it is respectfully referred.

OUR DERELICT ISLAND.

An Estimable Correspondent's Views Concerning the Status of Porto Rico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your of April 24 you have an editorial called "Our Derelict Island." From that I quote: Hawaii. Alaska, the Philippines, Panama, and

even Santo Domingo and Cuba, are all in greater or less measure under the care and charge of some department or bureau in Washington. There is some one to whom it is possible to go with a case or a claim, a protest or a petition, concerning in-terests in almost any country in the world—except Porto Rico

Have not the people of Porto Rico the priv llege of appealing to the President of the United States and in the usual way to the Supreme Court of the United States?

Because of a certain act of Congress, known as the Foraker act, the people of Porto Rico were to be allowed to govern themselves when certain conditions should be declared to exist. Because of the proper declaration that those conditions had come into existence, the people of Porto Rico commenced to govern themselves, and by virtue of the same right they are still doing so. No department is either foster father or guardian

Please tell me why a department should be

guardian of Porto Rico? The Anaches and the Oneldas and all other brands of native red men have a bureau in the Department of the Interior. The Moro, the Tagal and the Visayan have the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department. But the Porto Rican has no administrative haven wherein to anchor his craft. Is it not true that the people of Porto Rice have an "administrative haven" right at home? Will you please say why the striker or the stricken in Porto Rico should be privleged to appeal to departments and bureaus

illeged to appeal to departments and bureaus in Washington any more than would a citizen of the State of New York?

I know the Governor of Porto Rico, and it has not occurred to me that he is unable to take oar of his own affairs—that is, the affairs of the people of Porto Rico. I have passed the last six years with the people of Porto Rico (who I assure you are very unlike Moros, Tagals, Apaches and other brands of red men), and I am convinced that they have the right to govern themselves without the assistance of departments and bureaus in Washington or any other place.

Here in New York THE Sun is invariably my companion at my morning coffee. I would like to read in it that you think that, as far as appeals from the Government of Porto Rico to the departments and bureaus in Washington

the departments and bureaus i are concerned, that "verdant and sun kissed ittle island" can afford to be a "derelict." Also—if, of course, you think so—that Mr. Scretary John Doe including "others about other matters") may do what he could have done without his Washington exercise—oually his contempt for and appeal to the Governor and the people of Porto Rico. JANES.

The people of Porto Rico have the privilege of appealing to the President. THE Say did not say that they had not this privflege. We are somewhat hesitant about admitting that the Porto Ricans are, as Mr. Janes says, governing themselves. they are, they are not aware of the fact. The Governor, the heads of the six executive departments, and the five Porto Ricans who with the department chiefs constitute the Executive Council, are appointed by the Administration in Washington. The acts of the elected House of Delegates are subject to review, revision and reversal by the Executive Council, by the Governor and by the Congress of the United States. The institution resembles that of Porto Pion's neighbor. Bermuda, which is not generally regarded as a self-governing community.

Mr. Janes, after six years of residence in the island, ought to understand the difference in the political status of Porto Ricans and citizens of New York.

THE SUN neither said nor intimated that Governor Winthrop "is unable to take care of his own affairs," or of the "affairs of the people of Porto Rico." Neither did it even insinuate that the Porto Ricans in any way resemble either Indians or Filipinos. It merely established a comparison of political institutions, and the comparison showed that the interests of a superior people were even less adequately conserved under the existing system than are the interests of inferior peoples. The question of the right of the Porto Ricans to govern themselves

had no place in our comment. Mr. Janes has not read his invariable companion at his morning coffee with proper care and discrimination if he has failed to perceive that it has stood, perhaps more emphatically than any other publication in the country, for the rights and the welfare of the Porto Rican people.

The Remains of Paul Jones and of the Maine To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It seems even a little less than "eleventh hour" patriotism now. on the part of our national and municipal governments, to press claims for the custody of the re mains of the intreptid Paul Jones, the obtaining o which was the result of American patriotic effort abread, without even the smallest public contribution toward the splendid success in the search and ex-huming which Ambassador Porter has achieved. Even less than this seems to have been attempted in the matter of removing the remains of the battle-ship Maine from Havana harbor. Our national Government seems to have relinquished volun-tarily all rights to the famous wreck in favor of the Cuban Government, which, it is alleged, has inter-ested "a salvage company" in removing the sunken hulk as a commercial venture, or regardless of treasured sentiment—"the tragedy of her taking off changed the geography of the seas, and com-pelled imperial Powers to doff their crowns to the

It is to be hoped, cost what it may, that the Pine Tree State will not be backward in securing some part of this wreck when it is broken up which will be worthy of bearing a tablet of bronze: that with-in her own borders may be preserved forever a fitting remembrance of the sinking of the Maine NEW YORK, April 27.

Short Story of Speed. Thisisthewayheracedalong Atelghteenmilesanhour speed he walked back home busted was his power, This the

THAT GERMAN TARIFF

WASHINGTON, April 28.-A considerable umber of American newspapers are displaying apprehension lest the new German tariff result in a disastrous commercial war between Germany and the United States. Respectable authorities here can see no ground for alarm or excitement. Germany wants no such war, is doing nothing to provoke such a struggle, and will go far and concede much to avoid it.

Our purchases from Germany will not be affected by the new law. We can still buy whatever we need from her, and buy it on the same old terms, affected only by our own tariff rates. Nor will the new rates have serious influence on any very great amount of our sales to Cermany, even though no arrangement be made by which we secure the advantage of her conventional rates. There is no proper ground for fearful cries that if the present arrangement is denounced and no new arrangement made by which we secure the conventional rate a great and disastrous tariff war will be inevitable.

Germany no more wants a tariff war with us than we want one with her, for sentimental as well as for commercial reasons. Notwithstanding the apprehensions and predictions at the time of his assumption of power, the Kaiser has shown no disposition to quarrel with his neighbors, and he assuredly has neither desire nor intent to sever friendly relations with this country. Germany has now adopted a new system in furtherance of her domestic interests, just as we have established a policy for the protection of ours. If that policy bars out a few million dollars worth of our merchandise from her territory, so does our policy bar millions of dollars worth

of her merchandise from our markets. We might regret the loss of the trade; but unless it can be shown, which it cannot be, that the new policy displays malice toward us or unfair discrimination against our goods we have no proper ground for resentment or retaliation. It should be borne in mind that we have no inal enable mortgage or claim upon or any inviolable right to any trade with Germany that is any greater than her right to sell us her wines or the products of her mills at Chemnitz to the injury or the destruction of

our domestic industries. Much the larger part of our sales to Germany will not be affected by the new rates. Something like 60 per cent. of our total sales will still enter her ports free of duty. A part of the remainder will enter at the present rates. On some goods the rate is reduced. On only a comparatively small part of that which we now sell is there an increased rate. The line most affected is foodstuffs, and even were we to lose the market for the few millions which we now sell in that department the loss would not be noticed. The goods would be eaten at home or sold elsewhere. Germany now buys only about one-third of 1 per cent. of our products of field and farm.

There is a growing impression here that no reason exists for hysterics over the matter. A new arrangement can probably be made, with no great difficulty, by which we shall come in on the ground floor, and even if it is not made, the loss will be difficult of location in our national balance sheets.

A BAD BILL.

Effort at Albany to Increase the Fire Risk in Tenement Houses.

The tenement house committee of the the following memorandum in opposition to measure now before the Assembly at Albany

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Monroe of Tompkins county amending the Tenement House law by permitting dumbwatter shafts from cellar bakeries to the first floor of the house. As far back as 1894 the Gilder Tenement House Commission made as its first recommendation for the safety of tenement dwellers from fre the requirement that all cellars of all tenements should be absolutely cut off from the rest of the house by fireproof materials and that no openings whatever should be allowed. On the other hand, this bill of Mr. Monroe's would permit an opening

rom the cellar bakeries, the most dangerous of all.

It was found by the Tenement House Commission of 1900 that 26 per cent, of all tenement fires originated in the basement or cellar, while of those fires that apread beyond the place of origin 10 per cent. spread by means of dumbwaiter and elevator shefts. This bill of Mr. Monroe's would permit a return to conditions as they existed prior to 1895.

But this is not all that this bill, introduced in the closing days of the Legislature, would do. The method of constructing this dumbwaiter shaft is not even specified, as it is to "be constructed in a manner to be approved by the commissioner or department charged with the enforcement of the Tenement House act."

The shamcless disregard of the sacrifice of human life shown by those responsible for the introduction of this bill is characterized by the fact that they would immeasurably increase the danger of hor rible death to those already in great danger withou the least provision as to the method of construction

A Lesson Offered by the Liquor Saloon TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It behoove social reformers and the Christian public to emu-late the enterprise of the saloons in certain respects They should provide similar accommodations and conveniences—a room where a tired man of labor or a traveler could enjoy his pipe and an innocent game, and, in addition, coffee and sandwiches at a nominal or reasonable price. In Britain this plan is a success, also in Yonkers, near by; and the "palace beautiful" in Jersey City is a blessing to

oung men and old.

There is a confident expectation in the churche of a great religious revival throughout the land. I ld suggest the provision of these comforts as would suggest the provision of such a blessing. After the spiritual harvest was gathered they would be the means of keeping many converts from the temptation of going back into old ways. The sub-ject seems to me worthy of consideration by our philanthropists, our churches and missions, and pecially societies organized for temperance

Abuse of the liquor traffic and condemnation of those engaged in it as criminal injures more than it benefits their cause, for it is well known that among saloonkeepers are men of noble, generous, charitable natures. With their high licenses, it is hard posted for them to be debarred on Sundays from seiling eigars, soft drinks, beef tea, clam broth, buttermilk, while tobacco stores, sods water stands, &c., are open wide and selling freely. There are many in the saloon pusiness who refuse to sell to those who have imbibed to excess; and I learn that many barienders never drink intoxicants themselves. The collection boxes of the Salvation Army and the sale of its newspapers in saloons bring that or ganization quite a revenue; and the newsboy with a hungry look at the lunch counter finds help for his work by a bountiful supply of crackers and cheese put into his pockets by the proprietor. The commodations of the saloon are worth imitating in temperance rooms provided in our cities
BROOKLYN, April 28.

The Sublette Family.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Remarking the correspondence concerning the name of Subette as applied to a town in Illinois, I agree with "E. T. C." that most likely the town was named after one of the numerous wirile and enterprising families of that name, cadet branches of which emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky and the Orlo River States, to Missouri and elsewhere in the South and West,

The Subjects family is a good old Virginia family. whose seat was and is in Powhatan county, near a post office, tavern, shop and stores set up on the James River road where it crossed their lands. The place is called Sublette to-day. The family was of Huguenot origin, and the name

was spelled Soubiette in some old papers: also Subiet. Soubiet and otherwise. Your readers might wish to trace the family thus far back. A POWHATAN FARMER. RICHMOND, April 26.

Shakespeare in Arkansas.

From the Sheam Springs Republican. The Forinightly Club had a very pleasant meet ing at the home of Mrs. Tom Williams yesterday afternoon. At the next meeting the club will begin the study of "How Do You Like It?" and all membem are urged to be present.

G. B. SHAW ON SHAKESPEARE. Summarizes the Grounds for His Poor Cpn'n of W. S.

From the London Daily News. I will now, with your permusion very brief summary of what I actually did

1. That the idolatry of Shakespeare which prevails now existed in his own time, and got on the nerves of Ben Jonson. 2. That Shakespeare was not an illiterate eaching laborer who came up to London to

be a horseboy, but a gentleman with all the ocial pretensions of our higher bourgeoisie. 3. That Shakespeare, when he became an ctor, was not a rogue and a vagabond, but member and part proprietor of a regular company, using, by permission, a nobleman's name as its patron, and holding itself as exclusively above the casual barnstormer as a Harley street consultant holds himself above a man with a sarsaparilla stall.

4. That Shakespeare's aim in business to make money enough to acquire land in Stratford, and to retire as a country gentleman with a coat of arms and a good standing n the county: and that this was not the am bition of a parvenu, but the natural course for member of the highly respectable, though temporarily impecunious, family of the Shakespeares.
5. That Shakespeare found that the only

thing that paid in the theater was romantic nonsense, and that when he was forced by this to produce one of the most effective samples of omantic nonsense in existence-a feat which he performed easily and well-he publicly laimed any responsibility for its pleasant and cheap falsehood by borrowing the story and throwing it in the face of the public with

and cheap falsehood by borrowing the story and throwing it in the face of the public with the phrase, "As You Like It."

a. That when Shakespeare used that phrase he meant exactly what he said, and that the phrase "What You Will," which he applied to "Twelfth Night," meaning "Call it what you please, is not, in Shakespearian or any other English, the equivalent of the perfectly unambiguous and penetratingly simple phrase, "As You Like It."

7. That Shakespeare tried to make the public accept real studies of life and character in—for instance—"Measure for Measure" and "All's Well that Ends Well;" and that the public would not have them, and remains of the same mind still, preferring a fantastic sugar doll like Rosalind to such serious and dignified studies of women as Isabella and Helena.

S. That the people who spoil paper and waste ink by describing Rosalind as a perfect type of womanhood are the descendants of the same blockheads whom Shakespeare, with the coat of arms and the lands in Warwickshire in view, had to please when he wrote plays as they liked them.

9. Not, as has been erroneously stated, that I could write a better play than "As You Like It." but that I actually have written much better ones, and, in fact, never wrote anything, and never intend to write anything, half so bad in matter. (In manner and art nobody can write better than Shakespeare, because, carelessness apart, he did the thing as well as it can be done within the limits of human faculty.)

10. That to any one with the requisite ear and command of words, blank verse, written under the amazingly loose conditions which Shakespeare claimed, with full liberty to use all sorts of words, colloquial, technical, rhetorical, and even obscurely technical, to indulge in the most far fetched ellipses and to impress ignorant people with every possible extremity of fantasy and affectation, is the easiest of all known modes of literary expression, and that this is why whole oceans of dull bombast and drivel have been empired on the head of England

had it performed on the stage with huge applause.

11. That Shakespeare's power lies in his enormous command of word music, which gives fascination to his most blackguardly repartees and sublimity to his hollowest platitudes, besides raising to the highest force all his gifts as an observer, an imitator of personal mannerisms and characteristics, a humorist, and a story teller.

12. That Shakespeare's weakness lies in his complete deficiency in that highest sphere of thought, in which poetry embraces religion, philosophy, morality, and the bearing of these on communities, which is sociology. That his characters have no religion, no politics, no conscience, no hope, no convictions of any sort. That there are, as Ruskin pointed out, no heroes in Shakespeare. That his test of the worth of life is the vulgar hedonic test, and that, since life cennot be justified by this or any other external test. Shakespeare comes out of his reflective period a vulgar pessimist, oppressed with a legical demonstration that life is not worth living, and fertile enough, instead of repeating "Vanitas vanitatum" at second hand, to word the futile doctrine differently and better in such passages as "Out, out, brief candle." Finally, that this does not out, brief candle." Finally, that the scoret of everything senseless sublime. Shakespeare found himself laughing and writing plays and getting drunk at the Mermaid much as usual, with Hen Jonson finding it necessary to re-prove him for a too exuberant sense of humor. prove him for a too exuberant sense of numor.
This is a very hasty sketch of my views on
Shakespeare: but it is at least an improvement on the silly travesties of my lecture
which have been disabling the minds of my
critics for the past few days.

G. Bernard Shaw.

Positive Opinion as to Mr. Bowen s Further Usefulness in Venezuela.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Apropos of the enclosed editorial paragraph which appeared in your issue of this morning: One thing is certain: If Minister Bowen was ver useful to this country in Venezuela his term of usefulness has reached the stage where it is punctuated with a round, black, emphatic and

unmistakable full stop.

The nomination of his successor at Caracas should have been made months ago. If Mr. Bowen is to remain in the diplomatic service of the United tates he should have been on his way, weeks ago, to Lhasa. to Timbukiu, to the Nejdian capital, or to some equally suitable field for his further activity.

You are wrong: you always have been on this subject and viciously unjust to Mr. Bowen. Bowen is right in his present ontention; he is entirely right in his attitude toward Castro, and when it comes to a showdown he will win out despite Loomis, your editorial bias and the Herald Castro b which appears to be working overtime these For the sake of those of us who wish to maintain an unshaken faith in the legend "If you see it in THE SUN It's so," for God's sake send some one to South America and get

If you have the nerve to publish this I have the nerve to sign it-and a great deal more on the same subject.

CASPAR WRITNEY. NEW YORK, April 28.

Lord Liverpool's Rape of the Teapot. From the London Spectator.

Lord Liverpool, who was traveling incognito, after breakfasting at a hotel in London, ordered his valet, a raw Sussex youth, to clear the table and pack everything in a portmanteau. By this order, of course, was meant Lord Liverpool's letters and papers. But the youth took it to include the sliver teapot and spoons. When Lord Liverpool was driving down Oxford street a cry of "Stop thiefi" was raised, and the landlord of the hotel arrived hot pursuit. There in the street the Prime Minister had the mortification of having his luggage opened and in it was found the plate. Never would the statesman laugh at the episode even years after, o great was his fear that the story might get into

> Citizens From Newhere. From the London Dally Mail.

The most curious item in the parliamentary return (just issued) of allens naturalized in 1904 is the entry of three men as "subjects of no foreign State." There were 979 aliens naturalized in all. Almost half (469) came from Russia; the next largest setion (200) were from Germany: 21 came from France, and 10 from the United States. In every case the place of origin, the name and

address, and the date on which the oath of alle-giance was taken are given. Only in the case of Robert Meyer. Paul Lasar Long (otherwise Levy), and Edwin Hugo Reichenberg, there is the mysterious description above quoted.

Diversification in Texas.

From the Garrison Gleaner. When an editor sits up to 12 o'clock at night preparing hot air refreshments for his subscribers and then plows all the next day, we call that diversificaJAPAN'S POLICE.

Will Net Take Honest Tips, but Pocket Graft From Criminals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an interview published in THE SUN of April 23 I stated that a Japanese policeman would never receive money. That is the intention of the admirable system of which he is a member but the Japanese policeman is human, and his pay is only 12 yen (\$6) a month, from which sum must be deducted the cost of two uniforms a year. The fact is that while he would not dare to take a tip from a citizen who might report him he will deal with a criminal as craftily as some discreditable members of

our Finest. An American lady who lived in Tokio had a man servant who was the friend of a thief. One day the thief was leaving the premises with a sack of coal. Being halted by a policeman, he stated that the American lady was sending the coal as an act of charity to a was sending the coal as an act of charity to a neighboring poor family. He was permitted to proceed, but the officer promptly reported the circumstance to the lady. As she had been losing personal property for some time in a mysterious way, to which the theft of the coal seemed to offer a clue, she demanded the arrest of the thief.

Her demand not being complied with, after a reasonable delay she sent for the officer and asked him why the arrest had not been made. He asserted, notwithstanding the fact that he had caught the thief in the act, that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest.

he had caught the thief in the act, that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest.

A maid servant in the lady's employ was an honest Japanese girl, who wished to tell her mistress the truth, but feared for her life at the hands of the police and her kitchen companions if she should be found out as an informer. After exacting the most sacred promises of secrecy, however, the girl revealed the fact that the thief had settled with the policeman by the payment of a sum of money. The missing property of the lady was found in the possession of the thief and restored to its owner, but the thief was allowed to escape.

It may be interesting to know that the Japanese police is an imperial force under the command of a Cabinet officer corresponding to our Secretary of the Interior. It is also the last reserve of the army, which can be used only to repel invasion. The smallest village in the empire has its two policemen, wearing the same uniform and short sword as the police of Tokio.

If the Gevernment at Washington uniformed and paid a great police force, assigning to each city and village as many men as were needed to keep order, it would parallel the Japanese system. There is no mounted police force in Japan, as there are no carriages to speak of. The Emperor, his Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors and a few of the very rich men of Tokio keep carriages. To make the situation plain to New Yorkers, if all the wheeled vehicles could be taken off the streets of this city, leaving only the four-in-hand coaches, these would still be as numerous as the carriages in Tokio. Then if every eliminated vehicle for passengers should be replaced by two rickshaws and every delivery wagon and truck by a two-wheeled cart drawn by a sturdy little man and woman, the passing throng overlooked by policemen standing outside their portable houses (c by 10 feet), occupying half the street, New York would look still more like Tokio.

BALMAGUNDI CLUB, April 28.

PIG DAYS IN NEW YORK. Two Encounters Between Tom Whelan

and "Big Judge" Connelly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Henry Dexter's "Hogs of the Past and Dogs of To day" in this morning's Sun reminds me of a story of when the pig had the freedom this town. Every politician, every printer in Tryon Row, in fact, almost everybody downtown knew the then famous "Pewter downtown knew the then famous "Pewter Mug" of Frankfort street and its zenial old owner, Tom Whelan. Tom, at the time the ordinance was passed by the Roard of Aldernnen abolishing pissties, lived in Fiftieth street, near Third avenue. The yard of his home had a door leading into Fiftieth street, and in this yard he had a sty and pigs. The porkers reamed the neighborhood at will.

and pigs. The porkers roamed the neighborhood at will.

Tom was much exercised over the ordinance, but the sty still remained, and the pigs still meandered over the town's roadways and sidewalks in defiance of the law, On a certain morning Tom met his old friend the "Big Judge" Connelly.

"Good morning, Judge," said Tom. "How are you?"

"Very well, Tom; how are you?"

"Oh, fine," said Tom, and there was a twinkle in his eye. "That's a damned smart lot of men you have down there in the board, a very smart set; they made a law abolishing a very smart set; they made a law abolishin, the pigsties, but divil the word did they say about the pigs."

So it was, and Tom's pigs continued to have the right of way until a second ordinance was enacted, depriving forever the pig of liberty to roam the streets. liberty to roam the streets.

Judge Connelly, for reasons of his own, had moved from his old home into a more aristocratic part of the city, on the West Side. Tom had not seen the Judge since the change was made, when by accident he met the Judge on Third avenue, near Fiftieth street. Nothing could induce Tom, although very wealthy, to move to another neighborhood. He was very fond of his old home, and the old hod, carried by him in his early struggles, was a prominent decoration of his house.

"How is it, Judge, we don't see you down in these parts now and again?" asked Tom.

"Well, to tell you the truth, Tom, I am kept so busy that the occasion seldom presents itself to get down in this locality," said the Judge.

Judge.
Tom's Irish blood was up and there was fre in his eye.
"Locality! Locality! Hell and—!! It's—!" Egad! I want you to understand, Judge Connelly, it's as high a 'cality as where you're

The Crineline and the Apartment House. From the Baston Transcript

Wouldn't it be funny if the coming of the crin-oline should work a change in our building laws. or, at least, in the fashion of dwelling places? What ever condition it brings about, however, will be of short duration we can easily see, knowing the whimsical way Dame Fashton has of changing her mind. so we can afford to discuss the hoopskirs and its influences without getting too serious. And we should like to know how wearers of balloonlike skirts can expect to find themselves accommodated in quarters where they were crowled almost to suffocation clad in their sheathlike raiment. Will flat dwellers desert for Suburbia and further? How else can they live in comfort? Here furniture man-ufacturers have worked day and night for years to produce furniture that would make living in flats less like a problem than it was at first, and the results have been happy in many cases. Appointments that expand or collapse at their owner's will have worked miracles, almost, in restricted apart ments, so that living in them has really become loy. And now the crinoline comes, or says it is coming, and unless that too is fitted with collapsible qualities it does seem that life while it remains with us is to be made uncomfortable for many

besides wearers of the alleged improver. A Southern Platform.

From a circular of an Alabama cotton manufacturer in the Manufacturers' Record. More factories to manufacture her cotton, in-stead of shipping two-thirds of it abroad in the raw, thus keeping the profits of manufacture at To ship her products in her own vessels, instead

of sending 95 per cent, of them abroad in ships, whose interests are naturally in competition with our own. National laws more favorable to American navigation, enabling our products to reach the Orient at as low a cost of transportation as similar products

from European ports. Her agricultural, industrial and commercial interests to become the issue in our political cam-

Wider markets for her finished products.

The Dog on the Street.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter of your correspondent in regard to the presence of dogs in our streets struck me as very just and forcible. The great selfishness which dog owners evince in preempting the thoroughfares for their pets and causing danger to others is astonishing. I find residence on the upper West Side almost I and residence on the upper view in prisonment, from the number of dogs at large, titing by the riverside with a book, which I looked forward to as one of the privileges of the locality is for me impossible, as that is the grand aggrix of place for dogs, who there room at large. NEW YORK, April 27.

Coon Skins Paved Way to Wealth. Greenfield correspondence Indianapolis News. William Wilson of Green township, this countries

is still the owner of forty acres of land which h purchased from the Government for \$54. The purchase money was made by selling coon skins. He still holds the patent, and the land has never been transferred. It could scarcely be purchased to-day for fifty times the price he paid. Much Interpreted Wedding Ceremony.

Prom the Kansas City Journal.

A Mexican and a full blood Pawnee Indian woman were married in the Probate Court at Pawnee the other day. Neither understood the language of the other. Night Marshal Wristen acted as interpreter for the Mcklean, and a court attaché translated the Pawner responses into English.